United Nations S/2006/70

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 February 2006

Original: English

Letter dated 31 January 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached fifth report from Japan submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex). I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

06-23503 (E) 030306

Annex

Note verbale dated 23 January 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman and, in response to the latter's letter dated 21 October 2005, has the honour to transmit herewith the fifth report of the Government of Japan on the steps it has taken to implement Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

Enclosure*

Fifth report of Japan to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

(Note: This report is in response to comments/questions posed in the fifth letter of the CTC dated 21 October 2005.)

Sub-paragraph 1.1

The Committee is pleased to learn that Japan is now a party to twelve international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism. In light of the provisions set forth in resolution 1373 and Japan's acknowledgement in its third report (p.8) that current legislation "may not cover all terrorist groups," the Committee would be pleased to know what measures Japan intends to take to ensure that there is comprehensive domestic legislation to implement each and every one of the international counter-terrorism conventions.

Japan is a party to twelve international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in September 2005. Japan fully implements those instruments through relevant legislation.

In addition to its implementation of the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, the Japanese Government adopted the Action Plan for Prevention of Terrorism (www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/action.pdf), as a comprehensive initiative for counter-terrorism, in December 2004. The Plan identified sixteen "Urgently Needed Terrorism Prevention Measures" and a clear time-frame within which to achieve them. They include "Firmer Measures to Stop Terrorists at Border," "Firmer Measures to Prevent Activities of Terrorists," "Strengthening of Strict Control of Material Potentially Used for Terrorist Attacks," "Firmer Measures to Suppress Terrorist Financing," "Firmer Measures to Enhance Security of Important Facilities," and "Reinforcement of Terrorism-related Intelligence Capacity."

Sub-paragraph 1.2

The Committee notes that, under the Act on Punishment of Financing to Offences of Public Intimidation, Japan has criminalized the financing of terrorism and included it in the list of predicate offences in the Anti-Organized Crime Law. The Committee would appreciate copies of the aforementioned legislation and would be grateful for clarification as to whether the financing of terrorism explicitly listed as a predicate offence to the crime of money laundering under the relevant law.

Attached is a tentative translation of the Law for Punishment of Organized Crimes and the Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters ("Anti-Organized Crime Law") (ANNEX 1) and the Act on Punishment for Financing to Offence of Public Intimidation (ANNEX 2). The Anti-Organized

* Attachments are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

Crime Law defines criminal proceeds as the subject of money laundering (Article 2-2) and lists the predicate offences (Schedule). In (64) of the Schedule, the provision of funds (Article 2 of the Act on Punishment for the Financing of the Offence of Public Intimidation) and the collection of funds (Article 3) are expressly listed as predicate offences.

Sub-paragraph 1.3

The Committee notes that regulations on money laundering are covered by the Law for Punishment of Organized Crimes and the Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters and would like to receive a copy of the aforementioned legislation. The Committee would also be grateful for information on the scope of its application, i.e., the categories of institutions and entities covered under the law.

First of all, the Anti-Organized Crime Law and Law for Punishment of Organized Crimes and the Control of Crime Proceeds and Other Matters, which are mentioned in subparagraphs 1.2 and 1.3, respectively, are one and the same. Therefore the translation of the law is the same as that attached in connection with paragraph 1.2. As for the scope of the Law, any organization or person can be the subject of the offence of money laundering. The Law stipulates more severe punishment for murder, fraud and other crimes committed by organizations, and the subject of those organized crimes is limited to the criminal organizations defined in Article 2-1.

Sub-paragraph 1.4

Taking note of Japan's Law to Promote Certain Non-Profit Activities, the Committee would be pleased to know what oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure that charitable and other non-profit organizations do not divert funds to finance terrorist activities, especially when such funds are disbursed to foreign recipient organizations.

The Law to Promote Certain Non-Profit Activities contains extensive provisions concerning disclosure by non-profit corporations, in accordance with the principle that they should be widely monitored by citizens rather than supervised by the authorities, so that they may have the credibility necessary to pursue their missions.

Article 28 provides that a non-profit corporation certified by the authorities must compile an activity report, an inventory of assets, a balance sheet, a statement of revenues and expenditures, and a list of its officers and at least ten of its members within the first three months of each fiscal year and keep these documents at its main offices. If members or other interested parties ask to view these documents, the articles of incorporation or copies of documents relating to certification and registration, a non-profit corporation must grant the request.

Moreover, Article 29 provides that a non-profit corporation must submit the above documents once a year to the authorities, which must make them available for viewing by the general public.

In addition to the disclosure rule, the Law to Promote Certain Non-Profit Activities contains provisions for supervision by the authorities, through a claim for a report, inspection, order to improve and revocation of certification of incorporation. If the authorities have sufficient reason to suspect that a non-profit corporation is violating laws, regulations, or its articles of incorporation, they can take steps against the corporation in accordance with these provisions.

NPOs are under the application of relevant criminal laws such as the Act on Punishment for Financing the Offence of Public Intimidation in the same fashion as profit organizations. For instance, the collection and provision of terrorist finance can be punishable and such finance can be subject to appropriate measures including confiscation.

The Law to Promote Certain Non-profit Activities regards Type 5 NPOs or Certain Non-Profit Juristic Persons, as 'Public Interest Juristic Persons' of Corporation tax Law. They also basically enjoy the privilege of tax exempt, but if they operate business which competes with private companies, the income is subject to taxation and the tax rate is the same as that for the general juristic persons. NPOs under tax obligations assume the same responsibility as profit entities of submitting tax returns and paying the tax.

Tax officials may inquire corporate officers and its affiliate persons, or examine its account books and other evidence as deemed necessary during the course of the examination on the corporate income. The authority of inquiries and examinations does not intend to be utilized for any criminal investigations.

The Japanese system of reporting suspicious transactions obliges financial institutions to file the Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) when there are suspicions in the course of their business. All customers of the financial institutions, including NPOs, are subject to this reporting system. This system plays an important role in detecting a potential misuse of NPOs for terrorist financing and other serious crimes.

When the competent authorities, in the conduct of public services, notice an alleged criminal offence committed by NPOs, they are obligated to report the case (Article 239, paragraph 2, Criminal Procedures Law) to public prosecutors and judicial police officials (Article 241, paragraph 1). A judicial police official who receives such a report must forward promptly it to public prosecutors for the investigation (Article 242). Also, when a judicial police official investigates a case, it is promptly sent to public prosecutors (Article 246). Whether the case involves NPOs or not does not affect all above-mentioned procedures.

Sub-paragraph 1.5

The Committee notes that under the Law for Customer Identification by Financial Institutions, financial institutions have an obligation to confirm the identification of account-holders. What minimum standards have been set for due diligence measures, including verifying the identity of anyone seeking to open an account?

When a financial institution enters into an agreement with a customer, for example, by accepting a deposit or savings, it must confirm the identity of the customer by having him/her present official papers (for example, a driver's license) or by any other means set forth in the ordinance of the responsible ministries.

Sub-paragraph 1.6

The Committee welcomes the measures established to monitor the cross-border movement of cash and precious metal and would be grateful for information on how Japan has conducted operations to inspect and, where appropriate, detect, seize and confiscate falsely declared or disclosed currency, bearer-negotiable instruments and precious metal transported across its borders.

Anyone who transports means of payment such as cash, securities exceeding 1 million yen or its equivalent, or precious metal (gold of more than 90% purity only) exceeding 1 kilogram of total weight (hereinafter referred to as "means of payment") is required to submit a report to the Director General of Customs. Customs officials, where necessary, have authority to conduct inspections of passengers' baggage, including means of payment. When it is found through a Customs inspection that a passenger has made a false report, those means of payment can be seized by Customs.

In a case where an investigation by police officials reveals the detected means of payment are the proceeds of a crime or could have been used to finance terrorism, they are to be confiscated.

Sub-paragraph 1.7

Pursuant to paragraph 2(g) of the resolution, States should establish and apply effective customs, immigration and border controls. In this context, could Japan please outline its implementation of the World Customs Organization (WCO) common standards for electronic reporting and the promotion of supply chain security and of the international standards established in the revised WCO Kyoto Convention?

Taking into consideration the frequent acts of terrorism in various parts of the world and the recent spread of transnational organized crime, the National Police Agency (NPA), the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF) jointly introduced the Advance Passenger Information System (hereinafter referred to as "APIS") based on the API guidelines issued by the World Customs Organization (WCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) in March 2003. It began operation in January 2005. Under APIS, information on passengers obtained by an airline at the time of boarding procedures is registered in the form of electronic data, and automatically checked against information in the databases of NPA, MOJ and MOF. This enables the Government of Japan to maintain rigorous immigration controls (to block the disembarkation of terrorists and illegal entrants), conduct customs inspections (to prevent smuggling of prohibited goods, for example), and reinforce police investigations of transnational organized crimes and acts of terrorism (for example, to find suspects of such crimes and acts).

Sub-paragraph 1.8

Is the inspection of cargo and persons handled by a single agency, or are these functions divided between Immigration and Customs? In the latter case, do these agencies coordinate their activities and share information?

The Immigration Bureau conducts examinations of passengers and crew members entering or leaving Japan, pursuant to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. Customs conducts inspections of cargo, including passengers' baggage, imported into or exported from Japan, pursuant to the Customs Law. The Immigration Bureau, which is under the Ministry of Justice, and Customs, which is part of the Ministry of Finance, are different organizations.

The Immigration Bureau and Customs exchange necessary information in the procedures for embarkation and disembarkation. In January 2005, the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Justice (the Immigration Bureau) and the Ministry of Finance (Customs) jointly introduced APIS to further strengthen border control by the Immigration Bureau and Customs.

Through information obtained in advance through APIS, the Immigration Bureau can be apprised of the arrival of persons to whom special attention needs to be paid and can prepare to prevent their entry. Use of APIS also has led to preventing prohibited goods from being smuggled through Customs controls and more effective police control of wanted suspects.

Sub-paragraph 1.9

Does Japan's Customs Service perform risk-based cargo inspections? If so, please provide a brief description of the procedures followed and indicate whether you are willing to provide assistance to other countries on this matter.

In the interest of maintaining proper customs clearance, clearance records and other information have been collected in the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System (NACCS). Using this system, action is taken to separate "high-risk cargo," that is, cargo likely to involved in illegal export or import schemes, from "low-risk cargo." High-risk cargo is intensively examined and inspected, whereas to the extent possible, low-risk cargo is not.

The National Intelligence Analysis Center, which was established in Customs in July 2000 as the core agency for comprehensive analysis of smuggling intelligence, develops trend intelligence on possible smuggling cases by collecting and analyzing not only terror-related information but also information on situations in which anti-social goods have been discovered or smuggling trends. The results of analysis are disseminated to regional customs offices through "Strategic Guidelines" and various reports to be utilized in the selection of cargo to be examined or inspected.

As for assistance to other countries on this matter, see section below entitled "Japan's Capacity-Building Assistance for Counter-Terrorism", subsection entitled "Customs Cooperation".

Sub-paragraph 1.10
Does Japan use immigration database systems or an integrated electronic Customs network?

- *Are your internal procedures for issuing motor vehicle, business and other licenses connected to the terrorist alert system?*

- *Does Japan promote routine and technical training for customs officers to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups?*

APIS enables the Government of Japan to maintain rigorous immigration controls (that is, block the landing of terrorists and illegal entrants), carry out customs inspections (prevent the smuggling of prohibited goods, for example), and enhance the effectiveness of police investigations of transnational organized crime and acts of terrorism (for example, finding suspects of such crimes and acts). In addition to the introduction of APIS, when it is appropriate to do so, agencies take other steps to exchange information.

The Immigration Bureau utilizes its own integrated immigration control information system and databases. The databases in the existing online system, including the immigration examination general management system, the status of residence examination support system and the deportation procedures support system, have been integrated into a uniform database as the Foreigners Entry and Departure Information System.

- No terrorist alert system is utilized in connection with the issuing of motor vehicle, business or other licenses.

- There is always a possibility that terrorists or international organized crime groups may try to enter Japan using forged or altered passports. With the aim of improving its ability to detect forged or altered documents, the Immigration Bureau has provided all of its personnel with training so that they will have general knowledge and skills in this area. There is also advanced training for personnel in charge of document examination.

  Objects of control by Customs are cargo including passengers' baggage. Routine and technical training is not being promoted for customs officers to prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups.

Sub-paragraph 1.11
The Committee would appreciate an update on customs cooperation between Japan and other States, including through the Container Security Initiative (CSI).

Japanese Customs is making efforts to further strengthen collection of necessary information as part of its cooperation with foreign customs administrations and related agencies, in order to prevent terrorism from occurring in Japan.

In September 2002, the Ministry of Finance of Japan and the U.S. Customs Service agreed to implement the Container Security Initiative (CSI) on a pilot basis, as a means of combating terrorism. The pilot program began in March 2003 and is currently being implemented in the ports of Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagoya and Kobe in Japan and the port of Los Angeles/Long Beach in the U.S., with each country sending officials to be stationed in the other.

Sub-paragraph 1.12

The Committee takes note of Japan's system for monitoring the location of asylum seekers and would be pleased to know whether this information is compiled at the local or national level and whether it is shared with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Information on the location of each applicant for refugee status in Japan is compiled at the outset by regional immigration bureaus and district immigration offices of the Ministry of Justice, because it is with them that an individual makes application for such status, which includes information on his/her location. That information is then gathered from regional immigration bureaus and district immigration offices and held by the Immigration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

Information on the location of applicants for refugee status in Japan is not shared with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Sub-paragraph 1.13

In the context of prevention of the fraudulent use of identity documents by terrorists, as stipulated in sub-paragraph 2(g) of the resolution, please indicate whether Japan permits legal name changes without residency. If so, is some form of positive identification performed?

In Japan, the Alien Registration System exists for the purpose of maintaining equitable control over foreign nationals residing in Japan by clarifying matters pertaining to their residence and status and ensuring their registration.

According to the Alien Registration Law, when an application has been made by a foreign national, the mayor of the city or head of the town or village in which that person has taken up residence shall register certain information regarding his or her identity, including his/her name in full on an alien registration card, and issue the alien registration certificate containing that information to the applicant.

When a foreign national has changed the legal name he/she registered initially, in accordance with the said Law, he/she must apply to the mayor or head of the city, town or village wherein he/she resides for registration of the change in legal name by submitting a written application and written documentation of such a change within fourteen days of the day on which the change has taken place. Therefore foreign nationals are not permitted to change their legal names unless they are residents of the city, town or village where his/her information is registered.

Sub-paragraph 1.14

What steps are taken to verify the identity of applicants for new identity documents?

When a foreign national applies for a new alien registration certificate through procedures such as the initial registration, exchange issuance, or re-issuance, or issuance of a certificate for renewal, the applicant him/herself shall, in principle, in accordance with the Alien Registration Law, appear in the municipal office of the city, town or village concerned, except in such cases as when the applicant is under the age of sixteen, ill or suffering from other physical impediments. Then, under this Law, the applicant him/herself must apply for his/her registration to the mayor or head of the city, town or village in which he/she resides, submitting an application form for each procedure, including certain required information, his/her own passport and two photographs in order to secure a new certificate, which is used for identification purposes. In addition, at the same time he/she submits such an application form, the applicant shall affix his/her signature, which is transferred and reprinted on the alien registration certificate for identification purposes. Since the said Law also stipulates that the applicant shall appear in the said office concerned again to receive the alien registration certificate, he/she shall do so for the purpose of identification and, having done so, will be issued a new certificate.

Sub-paragraph 1.15

The Committee notes that Japan has concluded extradition treaties with the United States and the Republic of Korea and would be pleased to know whether Japan has similar bilateral or multilateral treaties with other countries.

Japan has so far concluded extradition treaties only with the United States and the Republic of Korea.

Sub-paragraph 1.16

The Committee notes that under article 5 of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, immigration inspectors at points of entry are empowered to deny landing rights to individuals on the alert list, including terrorists. Does this method include International Criminal Police (Interpol) information on Red Notices (for arrest) and Blue Notices (for location)? If so, how is this done?

Foreign individuals who have been issued Red Notices (for arrest) or Blue Notices (for location, for example) by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) do not fall into the category of persons who are automatically denied permission to disembark in Japan. The immigration inspectors at points of entry examine whether or not such individuals fall into the categories in Article 5, which stipulates reasons for denial of landing in the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. Even though an immigration inspector has found that a foreign national does not fall into the category of persons to be denied permission to land in Japan in accordance with the said Act, the immigration authority is able to take appropriate measures, including reporting such information to other administrative authorities concerned and cooperating with them.

Sub-paragraph 1.17

Does Japan have a register for reports of lost and stolen personal and travel documents? If so, does it exchange this information with other States on a regular basis?

Upon receipt of a report, Japan registers data on lost and stolen passports in its passport issuance database.

Data on lost and stolen passports are sent to the Interpol database on a daily basis and shared with all the member States of Interpol.

Sub-paragraph 1.18

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has recently initiated a Universal Security Audit Programme to audit Contracting States' compliance with Annex 17 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Does Japan have any difficulties in implementing Annex 17? If so, please identify the difficulties encountered and the standards concerned.

Japan complies with Annex 17 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

Sub-paragraph 1.19

Does Japan intend to make contributions to the ICAO Plan of Action to strengthen aviation security, including in the areas of security audits, urgent assistance to States and provision of training courses and guidance materials?

Japan makes voluntary financial contributions to the ICAO Plan of Action every year based on the suggested level of contributions.

Sub-paragraph 2.2

The Committee's Directory of Assistance (www.un.org/sc/ctc) is frequently updated to include new relevant information on available assistance. The Committee would appreciate receiving information from Japan concerning areas where it might be in a position to provide assistance to other States in relation to the implementation of the resolution.

Japan has extended counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance. Details of assistance are as indicated in below.

Japan's Capacity Building Assistance for Counter-Terrorism

As of January, 2006

1. Japan's Policy on Supporting Capacity Building for Counter-Terrorism

(1) Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, Japan has been constantly fighting against international terrorism. In order to prevent and eradicate cross-border terrorism, the international community needs to consolidate its efforts for taking counter-terrorism measures. From this perspective, it is essential to provide assistance (especially, capacity building) for countries and regions which do not necessarily have the administrative capacity to take appropriate counter-terrorism measures.

(2) While Japan's global efforts against international terrorism continue, it should be noted that Japan has been and will be providing support primarily for Asian countries, in terms of enhancing their capacity of implementing counter-terrorism measures.

2. Concrete Actions and Measures

(1) Nine areas in which concrete actions have been taken

Based on the above policy, Japan has been taking actions and measures for capacity building for combating terrorism, mainly for Asian countries, in the following nine areas;

(i) Immigration
(ii) Aviation Security
(iii) Port and Maritime Security
(iv) Customs Cooperation
(v) Export Control and Non-Proliferation
(vi) Law-Enforcement Cooperation
(vii) Combating Financing of Terrorism
(viii) Counter-CBRN Terrorism
(ix) Counter-Terrorism International Conventions and Protocols

In those areas Japan has been holding seminars and training courses. Similar kind of capacity building efforts will be extended.

(2) Concrete actions (Holding seminars, dispatching experts and providing equipment)

Contents of capacity building assistance being provided by Japan in the above nine areas are as follows (Fiscal year in Japan starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March);

(i) Immigration

(a) Immigration Control Administration (Asian countries) (implemented by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

The purpose of this course is to provide participants with practical knowledge and training on immigration control administration introducing the Japanese system, in order to contribute to the development of immigration control and a mechanism of regional network in participating countries of Asia. In this course, the following major subjects will be covered through lectures, discussions and observation trips; (1) law and regulation system, control administration mechanism (2) inspection service (3) computer service (4) document identification service (5) theme study.

In FY 2004, 18 officials from Philippines (2 officials), Cambodia, Laos, East-Timor (2 officials), Vietnam, China, Mongolia (2 officials), Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Micronesia (2 officials), and Solomon Island participated.

In FY 2005, 14 officials from East-Timor (2 officials), Vietnam, China, Mongolia (2 officials), Bhutan (2 officials), Maldives, Sri Lanka (3 officials), and Armenia (2 officials) participated.

(b) Seminar on Immigration Control

The purpose of this 5-day seminar is to contribute to the promotion of mutual understanding and international cooperation among immigration authorities in the Asia-Pacific region through exchanging information and views on issues of common concern in immigration administration.

In FY 2004, 14 officials from Malaysia, Thailand (2 officials), Indonesia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Vietnam, China (2 officials), Cambodia (2 officials), Laos and Myanmar participated.

In FY 2005, 16 officials from Malaysia (2 officials), Thailand (2 officials), Indonesia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Vietnam (2 officials), China (2 officials), Cambodia (2 officials), Laos and Myanmar participated.

(c) Seminar on Document Examination

The purpose of this 4-day seminar is to share information concerning trends and the detection techniques of forged or altered travel documents which are often used by illegal migrants and organized criminal groups, with a view to preventing the diffusion of these documents by inviting officials in charge of document examination for immigration authorities in the Asia-Pacific region.

In FY 2004, 13 officials from Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, India, and Pakistan participated.

In FY 2005, the seminar is to be held in February 2006. 12 officials from Bangladesh, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, India, Pakistan and China are expected to participate.

(d) Asian Workshop on Passport Policy

In view of the importance of travel document security as a counter-terrorism measure, the workshop aims to share information concerning travel document security, in particular how biometrics technology could be incorporated into travel document.

In FY 2004, 20 officials from Brunei, Indonesia (2 officials), Malaysia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Singapore (2 officials), Thailand (2 officials), Vietnam (2 officials), ROK (2 officials) and China (2 officials)/Hong Kong China (2 officials)/Macao China (2 officials) participated.

(e) Project on Assistance for Improvement of Thai Immigration Control

In order to assist improvement of Thai Immigration Control authority, Japan carried out technical assistance cooperation project. In March 2005, Japan accepted 4 officials from Thai authority for the purpose of enhancing their capability of document security. Also a document security expert had been sent from July 2005 to January 2006.

(ii) Aviation Security

(a) Seminar on Aviation Security

The purpose of this seminar is to provide participants with fundamental knowledge of aviation security practiced in Japan, which includes ICAO specifications. Participants will also have the opportunity to exchange views in the field of aviation security among other participants and Japanese lecturers, thus contributing to investigating applicable methods to improve aviation security in participating countries.

In FY 2004, 22 officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines (2 officials), India, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Marshal Island, Tuvalu, Samoa, Belize, Guatemala, Bolivia, Brazil (2 officials), Colombia (2 officials), Zimbabwe, Laos, and Bangladesh (2 officials) participated.

In FY 2005, another seminar is planned to be held from January to February 2006. 17 officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Island, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, and Uganda are expected to participate.

(b) Project for Improvement of the Security Equipment in Major Airports and Ports Facilities in Indonesia (Grant Aid)

In July 2004, Japan decided to provide Indonesia with grant aid (747 million yen) for the purpose of enhancing security equipment in major airports and ports facilities in Indonesia. This would contribute to tightened security in major Indonesian airports and ports so that terrorist operation can be prevented.

(c) Project for Construction of the Terminal of Kabul International Airport in Afghanistan (Grant Aid)

In May 2005, Japan decided to provide Afghanistan with grant aid (3 billion yen) for the purpose of constructing the new terminal of Kabul international airport, recognizing that terrorists could exploit less secured airport as their entrance to international transportation network.

(iii) Maritime and Port Security
[Maritime Security]

(a) ARF Workshop on Capacity Building of Maritime Security

The purpose of this workshop is to recognize the importance of enhancing countries' capabilities to address the issue of maritime security, to identify challenges in building countries' capacity in the field of maritime security, to identify the best practice to tackle the problems, and to promote further cooperation among the ARF participants to improve their capacity in ensuring maritime security.

It was held in Tokyo in December 2005, and 61 officials from both developed and developing countries of ARF participated, including those from officials from Brunei, Cambodia (2 officials), China (3 officials), India (5 officials), Indonesia (9 officials), Laos (2 officials), Malaysia (4 officials), Myanmar (2 officials), Pakistan, Philippines (2 officials), Singapore (4 officials), Thailand (2 officials) and Vietnam (2 officials).

(b) Training Course on Maritime Law Enforcement

The purpose of this course is to obtain knowledge and skills which are required for planning and supervising maritime law enforcement activities, in particular, investigation of crimes, such as piracy, trafficking in drugs and firearms and people smuggling at sea, so that participants would be able to prevent and suppress those crimes more effectively and efficiently.

In FY 2004, 14 officials from Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Singapore (2 officials), Thailand and Viet Nam participated.

In FY 2005, 10 officials from China, Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, India and Cambodia participated.

(c) Technical Assistance for Coast Guard Human Resource Development in Philippines

Japan has carried out technical assistance project in order to support human resource development of Philippines coast guard. It was started in July 2002 and expected to end in June 2007. Japan dispatched 12 experts in FY 2004 and 6 experts in FY 2005 to Philippines.

(d) Technical Assistance for Maritime Guard and Rescue in Malaysia

Japan has carried out technical assistance project in order to strengthen guard and rescue capability of Malaysian coast guard. It was started in August 2005 and expected to end in June 2007. Japan dispatched 1 expert to Malaysia in FY 2005.

(e) Project for Strengthening Capacity of Maritime Security in Coast Guard Agencies

Japan has sent an expert to Philippines since December 2002 in order to enhance administration capacity of maritime security. The project is expected to end in December 2006.

It has also sent an expert to Indonesia since June 2003 in order to strengthen maritime security management capability. The project is expected to end in May 2007.

(f) Acceptance of Trainees to Japanese Coast Guard Academy

Japan has accepted trainees to Japanese Coast Guard Academy in order to support capacity building of coast guard personnel, and to deepen mutual understandings with those countries which send trainees. As of January 2005, 4 trainees from Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia join in the academy.

(g) Heads of Asian Coast Guard Agencies Meeting

This Meeting was held in Tokyo on 17th and 18th of June 2004 by the Japan Coast Guard. Demonstrating Asian coast guard agencies resolve to expeditiously commit coordination and cooperation in the anti-piracy and armed robbery against ships as well as other unlawful acts at sea, including maritime terrorism, the meeting adopted unanimously the Asia Maritime Security Initiative 2004 (AMARSECTIVE 2004). The participants were from China, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong China, ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Cambodia, and Thailand), India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and other relevant international organizations.

(h) Joint Exercise between Coast Guard Agencies

Japan jointly held exercise to promote mutual understandings with coast guard agencies of other countries and cooperate to strengthen capacity of participants.

Bilateral exercises were held with Philippines in December 2004, with India in November 2004 and November 2005, with Brunei in August 2005.

Trilateral exercise was held with Indonesia and Philippines in June 2005.

[Port Security]
(i) Seminar on Port Security

The purpose of this seminar is to contribute the capacity-building of the ASEAN port officials. Japanese experts introduced Japanese port security policies and measures, then discussed necessary security measures for each port. Those seminars are held in Asian countries, and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport dispatched experts to them.

- In April 2004, 3 experts were dispatched to Philippines-Japan Port Facility Security Workshop held in Philippines.
- In May 2004, 3 experts were dispatched to Myanmar-Japan Port Facility Security Seminar held in Myanmar.
- Also in May 2004, 3 experts were dispatched to Cambodia-Japan Port Facility Security Seminar held in Cambodia.
- In June 2004, 3 experts were dispatched to Vietnam-Japan Port Facility Security Seminar held in Vietnam.
- In July 2005, 3 experts were dispatched to Thailand-Japan Port Facility Security Seminar held in Thailand.
- In November 2005, 3 experts were dispatched to Myanmar-Japan Port Facility Security Workshop held in Myanmar.
- In December 2005, 7 experts were dispatched to JICA/APEC Joint Seminar on Port Security held in Indonesia.
- In December 2005, 2 experts were dispatched to APEC/ISPS Workshop on Port Security held in Vietnam.

(j) Project for Improvement of the Security Equipment in Major Airports and Ports Facilities in Indonesia (Grant Aid)

Please see (b) in the "Aviation Security" section.

(iv) Customs Cooperation
(a) Technical Cooperation on Customs

Improvement of Customs administration in developing countries and regions leads to the unification and harmonization of a world Customs system, and as a result leads to faster Customs clearance and less cost for Customs clearance. By organizing training courses in specific areas where technical cooperation is necessary, Japan is accepting Customs officials from developing countries.

[Training course on enforcement and intelligence management]

In FY 2004, 12 officials from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa and East-Timor participated in the course held from May to June 2004. 12 officials from Bhutan, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Island,

Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam participated in the course held from August to September 2004.

In FY 2005, 13 officials from Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Fiji, India, Kyrgyz, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan Samoa, Tajikistan, East-Timor and Tuvalu participated in the course held from May to June 2005.
[Anti-Smuggling Intelligence Course]

In FY 2004, 3 officials from Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia participated in the course held in November 2004.

In FY 2005, 8 officials from Kazakhstan (2 officials), Mongolia (2 officials), Nepal (2 officials), and Sri Lanka (2 officials) participated in the course held in October 2005.

(b) Technical Assistance for Customs Administration

The purpose of the seminar is to clarify the problems of the customs administration and the systems / techniques in their respective countries through comparative studies between their countries and Japan and to find solutions and clues for such problems so that Japan can support capacity building of customs authorities of participated countries.

In FY 2004, 15 officials from Cambodia, China, India, Solomon, Vanuatu, Barbados, Saint Vincent, Uruguay, Afghanistan, Madagascar, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan participated.

In FY 2005, 15 officials from Philippines, Myanmar, China (2 officials), Bangladesh (2 officials), Nepal, Pakistan, Cook Island, Niue, Guyana, Malawi, and Uzbekistan participated.

(c) Project for Modernization and Internationalization of Customs Administration

Japan has carried out technical assistance project for modernization and internationalization of customs administration in Vietnam. It was started in August 2004 and expected to end in July 2007. Japan has sent 1 expert to cooperate with Vietnamese authority.

(v) Export Control and Non-Proliferation

(a) Asian Export Control Seminar

As a result of economic development, Asian countries and regions have acquired capabilities for the production of sensitive items that can be diverted for use in the development of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means. In addition, large amounts of cargo (including sensitive goods) pass through some countries or regions used as transhipment points. Therefore, effective export control in those countries and regions is essential for international non-proliferation efforts. From this point of view, ensuring the improvement of export control systems in Asian countries and regions is

an urgent task. The seminar is aimed at reaching a deeper common understanding on the importance of export control.

In FY 2004, 45 officials from Brunei, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong China, Macao China, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, ROK, Singapore, Thailand, UAE, Vietnam and other developed countries participated.

In FY 2005, another seminar is planned to be held in February 2006.

(b) Asia Non-Proliferation Seminar focusing on Maritime Cooperation

Through this seminar, participants are expected to: (1) study procedures of maritime non-proliferation activities of the weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and their related materials, (2) establish networks among the participating states, and (3) study the concept of PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative).

In FY 2004, a total of 9 officials from Cambodia (2 officials), Indonesia, Malaysia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials) and Thailand (2 officials) participated.

(c) Asian Senior-level Talks on Non-Proliferation: ASTOP

The purpose is to discuss ways to accelerate efforts for non-proliferation of WMDs in Asia. It also discusses possible assistance to Asian countries to facilitate domestic implementation of non-proliferation measures.

In FY 2004, 10 officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar and China participated.

In FY 2005, the third Talks will be held in February, 2006.

(d) Training Course on Improvements of Implementation on Security Exports Controls in Asia

The purpose is to encourage participants to understand the significance of security export controls and the international trends on non-proliferation, and to enhance their ability to introduce non-proliferation security export control systems and detect the concerned transaction.

In FY 2004, 11 officials from Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand (2 officials), Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar (2 officials), China and Mongolia participated.

In FY 2005, 5 officials from Cambodia, Thailand (2 officials), Pakistan and Myanmar participated.

(e) Export Control Seminars in Asia

The purpose is to strengthen export control regime in Asia by exchanging and sharing knowledge and information on export control with government officials of Asian countries.

[Indonesia]
It was held in Indonesia on 13 and 14 of July, 2004. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 84 officials participated.
[Philippines]
It was held in Philippines on 16 of July, 2004. Japan dispatched 3 experts and 52 officials participated.
[Thailand]
It was held in Thailand on 5 of August, 2004. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 53 officials participated.
[Vietnam]
It was held in Vietnam on 12 of August, 2004. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 59 officials participated.
[Cambodia]
It was held in Cambodia from 12 of January, 2005. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 54 officials participated.
[Singapore]
It was held in Singapore from 25 to 27 of January, 2005. Japan dispatched 4 experts and 104 officials participated.
[Laos]
It was held in Laos on 7 of February, 2005. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 69 officials participated.
[Brunei]
It was held in Brunei on 28 of March, 2005. Japan dispatched 3 experts and 28 officials participated.
[Pakistan]
It was held in Pakistan on 9 of May, 2005. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 24 officials participated.

(f)Industrial Outreach Seminar

The purpose is to strengthen effective export control in Asia. The seminar provides companies (inc. Japanese companies) in Asia with knowledge and information on implementation of export control, and encourages them to accelerate their own efforts towards effective export control.

It was held in ROK on 22 of February, 2005. Japan dispatched 3 experts and 253 workers participated. It was also held in Singapore on 31 of May, 2005. Japan dispatched 5 experts and 208 workers participated.

(vi) Law-Enforcement Cooperation

(a) Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation

The seminar is designed for leaders in charge of international terrorism prevention and investigation in order to discuss the situation and measures. Participants are expected to: (1) understand the organization of the Japanese police system and countermeasures of international terrorism investigation through case studies, (2) acquire knowledge and skills for international terrorism investigation, and (3) deepen mutual understanding and establish cooperative relationships among participants.

In FY 2004, 14 officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines (2 officials), Thailand (2 officials), Pakistan, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Kenya (2 officials), Estonia, and Serbia-Montenegro participated.

In FY 2005, 16 officials from Colombia, Indonesia (2 officials), Lebanon, Malaysia, Oman (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Saudi-Arabia (3 officials), Serbia-Montenegro, Thailand, Vietnam, and Tajikistan participated.

(b) Seminar on Police Info-Communications

The purpose is to give the participants from foreign agencies technological trainings to enhance skills to fight high-tech crime and cyber terrorism, and facilitate communication between law-enforcement agencies using modern information technology.

In FY 2004, 21 officials from Indonesia, Costa Rica, Kosovo (2 officials), Colombia, Republic of Congo, Sri Lanka, Thailand (4 officials), Tonga, Pakistan (3 officials), Brazil (2 officials), Peru, Malaysia and Mexico participated.

In FY 2005, another seminar is planned to be held in January 2006. 16 participants from Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Colombia, Uruguay, Saudi-Arabia, Egypt, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Chile and Iraq (2 officials) participated.

(c) Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers

The purpose is to encourage foreign senior level police officers to understand counter-measures against various crimes, to acquire knowledge and ability concerning police management, and to deepen mutual understandings among participants that facilitate international cooperation concerning police activities.

In FY 2004, 7 officials from East-Timor, El-Salvador, Colombia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Oman and Turkey participated.

In FY 2005, 7 officials from Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Myanmar, Peru and Uruguay participated.

(d) Seminar on Criminal Investigation

The seminar aims to provide executive foreign police officers with knowledge and techniques of the Japanese police, and to strengthen cooperative investigation network among participated countries by sharing information on the current situation and problems in the field of criminal investigation.

In FY 2004, 8 officials from Indonesia, Fiji, PNG, Panama, Brazil, Venezuela, Tunisia and Yemen participated.

In FY 2005, 9 officials from Philippines, Guatemala, Saint-Vincent, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Albania, and Malawi participated.

(e) Technical Assistance for Enforcement of Civilian Police Activities in Indonesia

The technical assistance project aims to support reformation and improvement of Indonesian police. The project was started in August 2002 and expected to end in July 2007, and it is combination of both dispatching of experts to Indonesia and acceptance of trainees from Indonesia.

As for dispatching of Japanese experts, in FY 2004, Japan sent 4 experts for long-term and 3 experts for short-term cooperation. In FY 2005, it also sent 4 experts for long-term and 6 experts for short-term cooperation.

As for acceptance of trainees, in FY 2004, 24 officials were invited in police administration seminar. 2 officials attended the on-the-spot inspection training course, 2 officials participated in the training course for command communication, and 3 officials joined in the organization management training course. In FY 2005, 24 officials were invited in police administration seminar. 2 officials attended the on-the-spot inspection training course, 2 officials participated in the training course for command communication, and 2 officials joined in the organization management training course.

(f) Project for Enhancement of the Civilian Police in Indonesia (Grant Aid)

In September 2004, Japan decided to assist to Indonesia with grant aid (518 million yen) for the purpose of providing equipment for enhancing radio-communication capability as well as on-site-inspection capability.

(g) Project for Capacity-building of the Indonesian National Police (Grant Aid)

In September 2005, Japan decided to provide Indonesia with grant aid (449 million yen) for the purpose of further enhancing capability of Indonesian national police in communication, on-site-inspection and local police network (Koban system).

(h) Project for Provision of Police Buses and Motorcycles in Iraq(Grant Aid)

As part of its assistance to the reconstruction of Iraq, Japan decided on December 28 2004 to implement new project of 2,621 million yen, Project for Provision of Police Buses and Motor Cycles.

This project provides the Ministry of Interior with funds necessary to purchase 150 police buses and 500 police motorcycles. They are installed in police departments across the country in accordance with the security situation.

(i) Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Mazar-e-Sharif Police in Afghanistan (Grant Aid)

On March 11 2005, the Government of Japan decided to extend an emergency grant aid of about 111 million yen to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan with a view to implementing the Project for Improvement of the Equipment for Mazar-e-Sharif Police.

This project enables Mazar-e-Sharif Police to have means of transportation and communication for expanding its capability and scope of activities, contribute to stabilizing security situation in Mazer-e-Sharif, and guarantee the security of aid workers of Japan and other donors.

(j) Program for the Police Training and Mentoring in Al Muthanna Province in Iraq (Grant Aid)

On October 12 2005, the Government of Japan has decided to provide grant aid totaling 377 million yen to the Government of the Republic of Iraq with a view to contributing to the Program for the Police Training and Mentoring in Al Muthanna Province.

It is expected that the police officers trained under the program will cooperate with local communities during their investigation, win the trust of the people of Iraq, thus contributing to restoring security and building peace in the country.

(vii) Combating Financing of Terrorism

(a) Seminar to encourage accession of International Convention for Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

The purpose of this seminar is to encourage practitioners of countries in Asia-Pacific region to understand knowledge of International Convention for Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and to facilitate their early accession of the convention.

In FY 2004, the seminar was held in Tokyo in December 2004. 28 officials from Indonesia (2 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Cambodia (2 officials), Laos (2 officials), Vietnam (2 officials), Myanmar (2 officials), East-Timor (2 officials), Fiji, PNG (2 officials), Thailand (5 officials), Malaysia (2 officials), Singapore, Brunei (3 officials) participated.

(b) Technical Assistance to AML/CFT projects supported by FRTFSI (Cooperation Fund for Regional Trade and Financial Security Initiative) to which Japan has financially contributed

In August 2004, Japan provided US$1,000,000 to FRTFSI in ADB, which was agreed to establish by the APEC Leaders' Declaration in 2003. The Fund has so far supported 3 AML/CFT related projects below.

From December 2004, the Fund started to support the project on development of an anti-money laundering regime of Indonesia.

From June 2005, it started to support the project on strengthening the anti-money laundering regime in Philippines.

From June 2005, it started to support the project, carried out by the Thailand government, on promoting international cooperation on AML/CFT.

(c) Technical Assistance to AML/CFT projects financed by JSA (Administered Account for Selected Fund Activities-Japan) in IMF

In 1990, Japan created JSA in IMF to financially assist the technical assistance activities planned and implemented by IMF. The list of technical assistance projects in AML/CFT financed by JSA in 2004 and 2005 is as follows:

- AML/CFT Workshop for Financial Sector Supervisors from Asia and Pacific Countries
- Training Workshop For Criminal Justice Officials (for ESAAMLG: Eastern and Southern Africa AML Group)
- Workshop on Enforcement and Implementation Aspects of AML Legislation for Criminal Justice Officials(for ESAAMLG: Eastern and Southern Africa AML Group)
- AML/CFT Workshop at BTC
- Enhancing AML/CFT Capacity (for Hungary)
- AML Workshop for Criminal Justice Officials (for Asian countries)

— AML/CFT Mutual Evaluation Workshop (for APG: Asia-Pacific Group (FSRB))
— Compliance by Banks with AML/CFT Regulations (for Indonesia)
— Regional Advisor for AML/CFT (for ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States)
— Creation of a Legal and Institutional Framework to AML/CFT for Members of the Pacific Islands Forum
— Regional AML/CFT TA Outreach (for MENAFATF: Middle East and North Africa FATF)
— Enhancing the Legal and Institutional Framework to AML/CFT (for China)

(viii) Counter-CBRN terrorism

(a) Crisis and Consequence Management Capacity Building in case of CBRN terrorism (implemented by JICA)

The objective of this seminar is to contribute to capacity building of Asian countries, with a view to enhancing crisis and consequence management capacity in case of CBRN terrorism such as biological and chemical terrorism, by inviting officials from ministries and agencies responsible for policy-making and coordination in the field of counter-terrorism and crisis management and providing them with knowledge and experience necessary for planning, developing and coordinating comprehensive policy on international counter-terrorism cooperation and domestic CT measures. Japan plans to hold this seminar from 2003 to 2008, receiving 150 trainees in total for five years.

In FY 2004, the second seminar was jointly hosted by Malaysian and Japanese governments as Japan's cooperation to the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter-Terrorism (SEARCCT), Malaysia. The program focused on the preventive measures against chemical terrorism, and 26 officials from Cambodia (5 officials), Laos (6 officials), Philippines (2 officials), Myanmar (4 officials), China (2 officials), Thailand (3 officials), and Viet Nam (4 officials) were invited, and 15 officials from Singapore (3 officials), Brunei (3 officials), ROK (2 officials), and Malaysia (7 officials) participated.

In FY 2005, the third seminar was jointly hosted by Malaysian and Japanese government in SEARCCT as was the second. 31 officials from Cambodia (4 officials), Indonesia (4 officials), Laos (4 officials), Philippines (4 officials), Myanmar (4 officials), China (3 officials), Thailand (4 officials), and Vietnam (4 officials) were invited, and 23 officials from Singapore (5 officials), Brunei (3 officials), ROK (3 officials) and Malaysia (12 officials) participated.

(ix) Anti-terror conventions and protocols

(a) Seminar to encourage accession to counter-terrorism related international conventions

The purpose of this seminar is to encourage practitioners of countries in Asia-Pacific region to understand knowledge of counter-terrorism related international conventions and protocols, and to facilitate their early accession of those conventions and protocols.

In FY 2005, Japan plans to hold the seminar in January 2006. 24 officials from Laos (2 officials), Cambodia (2 officials), East-Timor (2 officials), Myanmar (2 officials), Indonesia (2 officials), PNG (2 officials), Fiji (2 officials), Vietnam, .Philippines (2 officials), Malaysia, Thailand (2 officials), Brunei (2 officials) and Singapore (2 officials) are expected to participate.

(b) Seminar on Crime Prevention

The seminar encourages participants to examine and analyze the current situation of terrorism and the existing legal regime to combat it, to identify and analyze the current problems and challenges, and to explore effective strategies and counter-measures in harmony with the efforts being made by the international community.

In FY 2005, the seminar is planned to be held from January to February 2006. 16 officials from Bhutan, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, PNG, Philippines, Saudi-Arabia, Tonga, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe are expected to participate.